June 5

THURSDAY, ~~May 29.~~ } The New-Haven Gazette, { VOLUME IX. Number 22 22

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

*Seen the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.* DE LOLME, *on the* Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

## Obſervations on RELIGION,

### And the reaſons why is it not more practiſed.

RELIGION, when practiſed in its genuine purity, is capable not only of promoting the good of the community, bnt the intereſt and happineſs of the individual. Were mankind deſtitute of religion, the world bad as it now is, would ſtill be worſe.

'O, Religion! what without thee were unenlightened man?
A ſavage, roaming through thee woods and wilds,
And with the unfaſhioned fur rough clad,
Devoid of every finer art and elegance of life.'

The practice of true religion is calculated to inſpire the mind with ideas the moſt noble, and has a tendency to awaken in the human breaſt thoſe feelings the exerciſe of which exalts the man, and adorns the member of ſociety: under the influence of true religion, a man exerciſes that charity and benevolence towards a fellow mortal which circumſtances require; he conſiders the faults of another as but the effects of human frailty, and what he himſelf is liable to become ſubject to; and he endeavours to reclaim errour by the principles of reaſon. His benevolence is not confined to thoſe of his own ſect or perſuaſion; he views another as equally entitled to the divine protection as himſelf, he conſiders all mankind as one great family, the offspring one Almighty Parent, who

"extends through all extent,
Lives undivided, operates unſpent."

No ſelfiſh, narrow-contracted views, harrow up the ſoul of the really religious man, but with an eye of calmneſs,

'He looks through nature up to nature's God.'

How few of theſe amiable characters do we find in ſociety, how ſeldom do we ſee a really religious man. And why is it that the benign influence of religion extends not more univerſally than it does? Unreſerved, I ſhall ſubmit my opinion why it does not, to the candour of my readers, and their own judgments muſt determine whether or not it bears any reſemblance to truth.

The Reverend Gentlemen of the CLOTH muſt excuſe me if I ſay, that the decay of religion is as much owing to clerical ignorance, or to prieſtcraft, as it is to the depravity of the human heart; if to clerical ignorance the decay of religion is to be aſcribed, the clergy moſt certainly deſerve to be pitied; if to prieſtcraft, they deſerve the ſevereſt cenſure. I am inclined to think it is owing in no very inconſiderable degree to both.

The Preſbyterian Parſon mounts his pulpit, and offers up his prayers that we may "*turn from the error of our ways to the wiſdom of the juſt*;" that is, that we may all become Preſbyterians. He tells us his doctrine is ſcriptural, and according to the primitive mode, he appeals to the bible, which he tells us is the rule of his conduct, and plainly points out that his mode of worſhip is the true one, that "*he who runs may read.*"

——————To wind up, tells us, he that acts contrary to his ſcheme of devotion, "*ſins againſt the light of his own eyes*," and he who does that "*his damnation will be juſt.*"

The Baptiſt aſcends his pulpit and ſays, "*Repent ye and be Baptized.*" He declaims againſt infant baptiſm as inſufficient to waſh away original ſin, which can only be done by being plunged over head and ears in the water, after people are come to their growth, that is, come to their ſenſes. He tells us his doctrine is in the ſcripturos, that he treads the of the ſteps Apoſtles, his mode of worſhip is the true one, his principles are the principles of Chriſtianity, and ſo plainly does the ſcripture point them out to be ſuch, that "*he who runs may read*;" if they act contrary to his mode, they "*ſin againſt the light of their own eyes*;" and he who does that "*his damnation will be juſt.*"

The Lutheran mounts his pulpit, and defends his own ſyſtem as the true method of devotion; his creed was that made uſe of by the Apoſtles, who were like him ornamented with lawn ſleeves and other trappings of prieſthood. His ſyſtem too is founded on the doctrines of the holy Bible, and the path he treads leads on to eternal life, and he who neglects to follow his ſteps "*ſins againſt the light of his own eyes and his damnation will be juſt.*"

The Papiſt acts the ſame farce over in his own way; the Methodiſt is not backward in telling a ſimilar tale, in order to evince the rectitude of his own ſyſtem, and ſet forth the fallacy of other religious principles and modes of worſhip.

Upon the whole, according to ſuch different doctrines, we, poor ſouls! are likely to be involved in one general ſcene of damnation.

Thus, the making proſelytes to the different perſuaſions is more attended to than religion itſelf. The knowing part of mankind are diſguſted with the ravings of party, and the unlearned part are "loſt in amazes, and perplexed with wonders." Some go one way and ſome another, but few of them able to determine which path is the right one; for

'Who ſhall decide, when Parſons diſagree?'

Though I would by no means be thought to deny the certainty of future puniſhmets for the impenitent ſinner, yet, in my humble opinion, the clergy ought to dwell more upon the preſent ones. Mankind it is well known are generally for putting afar off the evil day. To tell a conſiderable part of the human race what will be their condition in a future ſtate, has not ſo much influence on their minds as to inform them what will be

the caſe with them in the preſent ſtate. Beſides, without love to God, we are told our faith is vain. The doctrines of many of the clergy have a very great tendency to impreſs on the mind dread and fear, inſtead of reverence or love, and it is doubtleſs the caſe, that where one proſelyte is made to religion through the influence of preaching up the threatnings of hell puniſhments to all eternity, for the ſinner, fifty are frightened into the mere forms of it, more from the fear they have of the puniſhments which they are told awaits them, than from the love and gratitude they bear their all beneficent and all wiſe Creator; and the hope of ſuch, like *the hope of the hypocrite, muſt periſh.*

If mankind are reaſonable beings, they ought to be treated as ſuch, and means ſhould not be uſed to frighten them out of their reaſon. That the religious (forgive me ye candid) I mean fanatic doctrines of many effect this, is but too evident from the general tenor of their conduct.

Precepts of Morality, and the advantages attendant on religion in this life, are too much neglected to be held up to view by many of the clergy, and an appeal is made to the paſſions rather than the underſtandings of mankind, and reaſon has very little to do with the pretended converſion of many to the cauſe of religion and virtue; pretended it can only be, when reaſon has no room for action, and a guſt of paſſion bears predominant ſway.

With reſpect to particular modes of worſhip, they ought never to be made a ſubject for pulpit diſcuſſion. Bigoted partizans have this to learn, *that he who worſhips in ſincerity and truth*, his offering will be acceptable to the univerſal Parent of Nature, whether he be a Papiſt, a Proteſtant, or a Mahometan.

FORMS are a jeſt.

Before I conclude my obſervations on a matter of ſo much importance as religion, juſtice compels me to ſay, that there are many clergymen of all perſuaſions whoſe public diſcourſes are adapted to enlighten the minds of their hearers, and give them true ideas of that religion, a knowledge of which helps mankind to bear up under adverſity, and teaches them how to conduct when bleſſed with the ſmiles of proſperity. Such men are an ornament to their profeſſion, an ornament to ſociety, and of real benefit to the world. It remains only for me to add that the ſcarcity of ſuch men is to be lamented.

JUVENIS.

---

*A late Britiſh paper relates the following inſtance of the barbarity exerciſed in the proſecution of the infamous African ſlave trade.*

A GREATER inſtance of wanton cruelty was ſurely never heard of than the following, which is related by Silas Tild, a preacher among the methodiſts, in his account of his life, &c. It is true, the tranſaction was fifty years ago, but it is not ſo long ago but it may be preſumed the ſame cauſes have yet the ſame operation, though it is by no means pretended, that all tempers are ſo inhumanized as that of Capt. Tucker.

"I cannot but give one more inſtance of the barbarity of the capt. in his voyage, and his groſs manner of executing it (as a more bloody and inhuman action ſurely was never perpetrated by an *Engliſhman*, except himſelf.) This was upon one of our black ſlaves, who through violent ſickneſs was worn to a mere ſkeleton; and as he could not eat his allowance, the ſavage (Tucker) invented a ſcheme to compel the ſlave to eat, and laid to his charge that he was ſulky; however, the poor creature could not nor did he eat. Upon this the Captain called for his black cabbin boy, Robin, to bring him his horſewhip; he did ſo, and Tucker began laſhing the poor ſick man, until there was nothing but bloody wound to be ſeen from his neck to his ancles.

The poor creature made no kind of reſiſtance, nor ſpoke one word: This ſo highly incenſed our blood thirſty devil, that he went ſtill further, and told him in Negroeiſh, he would *tickerrwoo* him: the poor ſlave anſwered *adomma*, which ſignified, ſo be it. By this time the Captain's dinner was ready, under the awning on the quarter deck; he left the man in ſhocking agonies, bleeding and groaning, came to his dinner like a hog, and eat without fear or ſhame. After he had dined, he called for John Lad and ordered him to get two ammunition piſtols well loaded with ball; then he called for Robin, the cabin boy, to bring them forward, which when done, he left the table, and ordered John Ladd to follow him, which he accordingly did, with one piſtol in each hand. They both went forward on the main deck; the poor object ſat with his back againſt the larboad gunnel of the ſhip. Then Tucker, with a malicious and virulent grin, pointing one of the piſtols told him it would kill him. The man replied as before, "*adomma.*" Upon this the Captain applied the mouth of the piſtol to the middle of his forehead and fired the man inſtantly clapped his hands to his head, the one behind, the other before, and ſtared the captain in the face, the blood guſhed from his forehead like tapping a cask but he did not fall. Tucker then turning to Lad, with a blaſphemous oath, ſaid, "The will not kill him," and immediately clapped another to his ear, and fired that alſo—nor did he drop then! At laſt he ordered John Lad to fire another through his heart, which was done—he then dropt down dead.—All the men ſlaves, in conſequence of this uncommon murder, roſe upon the ſhip's company with a full intent to ſlay us all; but we nimbly betaking ourſelves to the cannons, pointed them through a bulk head that parted the main and quarter deck; which, when they perceived, the greater part of them ran down between decks, and the remainder jumped overboard, and were all drowned except one or two, which, with the aſſiſtance of the jolly boat, were reſcued from the violence of the ſea.

---

## LONDON, March 11.

MARCH 20. The defeat of the Prince de Cobourg, in the Bockowine, is confirmed in the Imperial Gazette, the intemperate ardour of the Prince led him to attack a ſuperior force. The paper acknowledges that the Auſtrians have loſt 4,000 men, and their army of 14,000 men entirely defeated. The regiment of Siculions has ſuffered the moſt, having loſt fourteen officers; which, when we recollect that there are only three officers to a company of 200 men in the imperial ſervice, makes the loſs conſiderable.

The Turks have made a moſt glorious defence in the various ſkirmiſhes they have had with the Auſtrians, in all of which they were decidedly victorious. An Auſtrian army, under the command of Prince Cobourg, conſiſting of 15,000, has been entirely put to rout; the attack on Grandiſca has alſo failed, and the famine and diſeaſe which have already made their woeful appearance, are, perhaps more formidable allies to the Turks, than all the powers of Europe would be.

The late defeat of the imperialiſts by the Turks was perhaps one of the moſt bloody engagements ever known. The Auſtrian detatchment amounted to 2500 men, all of whom were put to the ſword, except about 150 men, and their heads ſevered from their bodies.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays, that the ſeveral ſtates of Barbary will by the latter

end of the preſent month have in the Mediterranean a great number of galleys and corſairs, in order to oppoſe the Ruſſian fleet going againſt the Turks.

There are not far ſhort of a MILLION of the human ſpecies, at this inſtant in arms on the borders of Turkey, for the purpoſe of deſtroying each other: But much of this inhuman buſineſs will probably be ſaved, as the plague rages violently at Conſtantinople, and will evidently ſoon be communicated to the Imperial and Ruſſian, as well as the Ottoman, armies, where it will make more dreadful havoca than even the vengeful weapons of the adverſe parties.

Short, the fortunate *Taylor*, who is ſaid to have a well founded claim to the eſtate of Mr. Putney, agrees to reliquiſh further proſpects of advantage, and receive ſix thouſand pounds per annum, rather than abide the event of a legal determination:—It will certainly be *the beſt juſt he ever made up in his life.*

A man made his third experiment on the 16th inſt at Paris of ſaving the moſt valuable effects out of a houſe ſet on fire on purpoſe. Protected by an incombuſtible dreſs of his own invention, he went and returned with the greateſt eaſe and compoſure ſeveral times, and made uſe of his limbs as if in perfect ſafety. The inventor announces that the dreſs is not very expenſive. The academy approved it.

JOHN WALLACE, is appointed his Britannick Majeſty's Conſul for the State of Georgia.

---

HALLIFAX, May 15.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebeck, to his friend at Halliſax, March 29*

"The Loyaliſts are coming to this Province in vaſt numbers; 700 families of Quakers from Pennſylvania, and 160 families from Suſſex, in New Jerſey, are petitioning for land on Lake Erie. The lands on our ſide of Niagara are already filled, and above 1000 families are now applying for a ſettlement eaſtward of Lake Champlain; Colonel Fitch, of Connecticut, is at their head. There are now upwards of 10,000 ſouls ſettled between the Cedars and Cartaraqui."

---

BOSTON, May 29.

YESTERDAY being GENERAL ELECTION, the Gentlemen returned to ſerve as Senators and Repreſentatives in General Court, met at the State-Houſe in this town, agreeable to the Conſtitution, and took the oaths, and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the Governour and Council for the time being, who then withdrew: The Senate made choice of the Hon. SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. Eſq; for their Preſident, and Mr. SAMUEL COOPER, for their clerk; and the Houſe of Repreſentatives choſe the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Eſq. Speaker, and GEORGE R. MINOT, Eſq. Clerk, and being again join'd by the Governor and Council (who were eſcorted to the State-Houſe by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col BRADFORD) they proceeded to the Old-Brick Meeting-Houſe, where a Sermon well adapted to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev Mr. PARSONS, of Amherſt, from PROV. xxix. 2. *When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Counſellors, they informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that there were a number of vacancies, by reaſon of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houſes met in Convention, to fill up the vacancies according to the Conſtitution. A liſt of the Senators, thus compleated, is as follows, viz.

County of *Suffolk.*
Hon. Samuel Adams,
William Phillips,
Cotton Tufts,
Stephen Metcalf,
‡ Thomas Dawes,
Elijah Dunbar, Eſqrs.

County of *Eſſex.*
‡ Hon. Samuel Philips, jun.
Stephen Choate,
‡ Jonathan Greenleaf,
Benjamin Goodhue,
Triſtram Dalton,
‡ Azor Orne, Eſquires.

County of *Middleſex.*
‡ Hon. Eleazer Brooks,
Ebenezer Bridge,
Joſeph Holmer,
Joſeph B. Varnum,
Iſaac Sterns, Eſqrs.

County of *Hampſhire.*
Hon. Caleb Strong,
John Haſtings,
‡ John Bliſs,
‡ David Sexton, eſquires.

County of *Plymouth.*
Hon. Nathan Cuſhing,
Charles Turner
‡ Daniel Howard, ,Eſqrs

County of *Banſtable*
‡ Hon Solomon Freeman, Eſq.

County of *Briſtol.*
Hon. Abraham White,
Holden Slocum,
‡ Phaniel Biſhop, Eſqrs.

County of *York.*
‡ Hon. Edward Cutts,
‡ Nathaniel Wells, Eſqrs.

County of *Worceſter.*
‡ Hon. Samuel Baker,
Abel Wilder,
Amos Singletary,
John Feſſendon,
‡ Jonathan Grout, Eſqrs.

County of *Cumberland.*
Hon. Joſiah Thatcher, Eſq.

*Duke's-County* and *Nantucket.*
Hon. Matthew Mayhew. Eſq.

County of *Lincoln.*
Honourable Dummer Sewall, Eſq.

County of *Berkſhire.*
Hon. Elijah Dwight,
William Whiting, Eſqrs.

*Thoſe Gentlem with thie mark* ‡ *were not of the Senate the laſt year.*

In the Thynne Packet, Capt. Wolf, from Falmouth, which arrived at Halifax on the 6th inſt. came paſſengers, Colonel SMITH, late Secretary to his Excellency our Ambaſſadour at the Court of London, and Lord Viſcount MONTMORRES, on their way to New-York. The Packet had 30 days paſſage.

---

RICHMOND. May 10.

*Extract of Captain Charles Collins's Journal, on board of the ſhip Cincinnatus, from Morlaix, towards Virginia, the 13th of February, 1787.*

"BLOWING a hard gale of wind from the the weſtward, with frequent ſqualls of hail and rain, and a very high ſea, going under reefed courſes, and cloſe reefed main-top ſail, with my head to the ſouthward, at 10, A. M, ſaw a ſail off the weather bow, lying under her mizen-ſtay-ſail, at meridian ſhe made a ſignal of diſtreſs, and fired three guns; I immediately wore ſhip, and ſtood for her as nigh as the wind would permit, thinking ſhe would bear down, which ſhe endeavoured to do, by hauling down her mizen-ſtay-ſail, and ſetting her fore-top-maſt-ſtay-ſail and jib, the latter blew to pieces; when I drew near, he hoiſted and lowered his colours three times, which he repeated ſeveral times, and I anſwered; when I had ſtood far enough to the northward to fetch to windard of her, I wore ſhip and ſpoke her; all that I could underſtand was, that ſhe was from Marſeilles, bound to Baltimore, and was in diſtreſs, and deſired me to ſtay by him; I told him I would not leave him, I could perceive his rudder was gone, and his fore-maſt fiſhed, and he had a jury main-top-ſail-yard; I immediately furled my courſes and main-top ſail, and lay too under my mizen ſtay-ſail, which was the ſame ſail that he had ſet, at the ſame time unbent my main-top-ſail, as I had ſplit it the day before, and the people employed at night in the cabin to repair it; at 7, P. M. they hoiſted a light, which I anſwered and kept in ſight of her all night; at 6, A. M ſhe was off my lee quarter, diſtance 8 miles; I immediately bore down to inform myſelf what degree of diſtreſs he was in, and to render him all the aſſiſtance in my power; at 8 A. M. I ſpoke him, but all I could underſtand was, that I ſhould ſtay by him, the wind ſtill blowing hard, and a high ſea, I deſired him to hoiſt out his boat and ſend her on board me,——which he did with a great dale of difficulty; at 9, A. M. the boat came along ſide, with an officer and four hands; before he reached my ſhip, I ordered ropes to be hove overboard at every part of the ſhip, for fear of any accident that might happen; here it was with great difficulty; we could keep her from ſwamping along ſide, which obliged me to have her veered aſtern with a long warp, and to keep my ſhip under ſome head-way. The meſſage that I received from the captain by his officer is as follows:—That it was the ſhip Friendſhip, from Marſeilles bound to Baltimore, John Charles Ricuneer, Captain of the flag, and Clodes Beſſe, maſter,——that they had been four months out, having loſt his rudder on the 9th inſtant, and that they had ſprung their foremaſt, the main-maſt much diſabled, likewiſe their main and mizen top-ſail-yards, occaſioned by the heavy gales they had before they loſt their rudder; and that they were out of almoſt every kind of proviſions, except what they had been ſupplied with by a Captain Stevens, of the ſhip Cato, from Charleſton bound to Hull, in England; he further informed me, that Captain Beſſe deſired I might ſtay by him, until he might be enabled to arrive at ſome port on the continent, and that he would recompence me, or my owners with any reaſonable demand that I ſhould make, for his condition was deplorable; he informed me that he had made a rudder out of his main-yard and ſeveral other ſpars but could not find it of any uſe to him, as he had ſprung it twice: he likewiſe informed me that his people were determined to leave him, and requeſted my advice, my anſwer to Captain Biſſe's requeſt was as follows:

"Captain Biſſe, Sir, ſhip Cincinnatus, of Philadelphia, at ſea, in long, 62, N. lat 35, 30, on the 20th day of February, 1788. I am ſorry it is not in my power to comply with your requeſt, to ſtay with you until you arrive in port, as I have not proviſions enough to ſerve my people more than twenty days, and my ſhip is much out of repair, by reaſon of a very blowing paſſage: but Sir, every aſſiſtance that I can give you, I will do it with cheerfulneſs; if you intend to leave your ſhip, I will ſtay by you till the weather is more moderate, that I may receive you and your ſhip's company on board, and whatever elſe can be ſaved; for as I have no proviſions, and the ſituation of your ſhip is ſuch, that I can by no means adviſe you to ſtay by her, for it is my opinion that in the ſituation you are in, it would be impoſſible for you to get into any port on the continent, as we muſt expect at this ſeaſon of the year a great deal of bad weather. But, Sir, perhaps you may know this coaſt as well or better than I do, and the condition of your ſhip much better, therefore, I leave you to determine as you think moſt proper; if you mean to quit yours, make a ſignal at your mizen peak, and I will bear down and ſpeak you." I immediately wore ſhip and paſſed to the windward of him, and ſent his boat on board with my letter, which arrived ſafe; immediately after his ſignal was made, as I had ſent in my letter to him, bore down and ſpoke him, he begged of me repeatedly for GOD's ſake not to leave him, I told him I would not by any means; he told me he would have every thing ready for leaving the ſhip the next day,——if the weather would permit,——or elſe the next morning, during which time were heavy gales and a high ſea; I being to the windward of him, at 7, A. M. I made a a ſignal; when I bore down to him, he informed me that he was ready to come on board, but as the ſea was ſo high, he feared it would be impoſſible with the ſmall trifle of proviſions he had; I told him I feared we ſhould have no better weather, when he made three attempts to hoiſt out his long boat, which they did at laſt, but Captain Beſſe, and ſeveral of his people had like to have been killed in the attempt, as his ſhip always lay in the draught of the ſea; at ten o'clock the long boat came on board with Captain Beſſe and Mr. Coupman, of Baltimore, who was paſſenger on board, and the owner of the cargo, with four ſeamen, a ſmall bag of rice and a few other articles; with great difficulty we got them on board, for the Captain and all thoſe that were with him were almoſt helpleſs with fatigue; he requeſted me to aſſiſt in ſaving his people, as they were very weak, for want of proviſions, and fatigue; the boat went back the ſecond time, and ſhe returned ſafe with ſome baggage; I ſent her back the third time, with my ſecond mate and four hands, and ſhe returned with the remainder of Capt. Beſſe's crew, with what proviſions they had on board; but before ſhe got along ſide, ſhe was half full of water; I ordered my men to be ready to aſſiſt in ſaving the ſeamen, and what there was in their boats; but it was impoſſible for ſhe ſwamped juſt as ſhe got along ſide; the ocean was diſmal, nine men with all their proviſions were ſwimming along ſide at once, and it was with great difficulty the ſeamen ſaved themſelves by the ropes that had been thrown over for that purpoſe. I immediately hove out a ſignal for my own men to come on board, with the ſhip's yaul, which they did, with great difficulty, for the yaul was bilged

in two places; I hoisted her in and hove to with my head to the northward, under my mizen-stay-sail, and determined to stay by the wreck until next morning, hoping the weather would prove more moderate, that I might save some of the sails and rigging. The next morning at six A. M. the 22d, saw the wreck, the wind more moderate; at 8, A. M. hove to, to the windard of him, under my close reefed fore and main-top-sails, and sent the yaul on board, and she returned with some raisins, and I sent her back again with Mr. Calto, my chief mate, with orders to save what he could, which he did, and sent her back with some wine, candles compasses, dip-sea-lead and line, and hove over two casks of wine, which I endeavoured to save, but could not, for the wind changed to the southward, and blew to a gale with heavy rain, which obliged me to make a signal for him to return on board immediately, which he did, and hoisted in the boat, and made what sail we could, and stood to the westward, but it increased to a heavy gale.

"When the ship Cincinnatus arrived at cape Francois, the French government as a reward for the humane services that Captain Collins rendered the crew of the ship Friendship, presented him with a large silver vase, valued 1000 livres tournois, on which were engraved, on the one side, the arm of the Thirteen States, the name of the American Captain and his ship; on the other side, the French arms, Captain's name, and the name of his ship; in the middle, the latitude and longitude, date, month, and year, when the ship's crew were saved—all to the honor, glory and humanity of Captain Collins,"

---

BALTIMORE, May 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 3, 1783.

"I have much satisfaction in informing you, that the laws constituted by the federal convention, are made great noise in Europe—In England they are so much admired, that they have printed, and are profitable to the Printer—every body praises them, but more than they otherwise would, did they not flatter their laws, which they esteem the most perfect. In France they are highly esteemed also, and their sentiments upon them more liberal:—The parliaments of France, but particularly that of Paris, for some time past have endeavoured to clip the wings of their Monarch, to prevent his high flights, and in fact have lately succeeded in their attempts, by establishing laws upon more liberal principles than heretofore. Since the American revolution, they have been seeking after something, and at last, like a divine charm, have met with that which opens thear eyes, and restores them to light; the late laws, of which we are speaking, have produced those effects—they have been before the parliament of Paris as a model of wisdom, to be copied after—they were there amply discussed, and most aoly defended by a majority of the house; however, there was one member violent in his oppositions; but from one of his speeches you will find that prejudice influenced him. Do you think,' says he 'gentlemen, that an old nation, like this, will take for its model the laws of an infant country, that knows not yet how to carry the bread to its mouth: No! This you see is ridiculous, and not only repugnant to the opinions of some of the greatest politicians, but even to nature and common sense; and contradicted by innumerable facts, many of which were pointed out to him, the next day, by the Count De Mirabeau, who took an opportunity of exposing him in the public papers, and therefore of extalling America to the stars, by saying that, in less than thirty years, it would become the most renowned empire of the four parts of the world, and this I can tell you, is a very general opinion. The objections here to the constitution are, that the presidents ought not to be chosen during their good behaviour, but for a certain time only, that the honour may not be a matter of too much contention, which would generally be the cause of bloodshed, slaughter, anarchy and confusion; that the executive and legislative power ought to be separated, and there should be a bill of rights. The states of Holland, sensible of the rising progress of America, from considering its resources, its commerce, and the disposition of its inhabitants, have offered Congress, through the hands of Mr. Jefferson, the American ambassador at Paris, a loan of 80,000 sterling, to be delivered as soon as there is a permanent government established,—certain that their money will be more secure in the American funds, than in any other whatever.—Their reasoning is sensible, and founded upon just principles. They say, that America is large and extensive, and must soon become opulent from its commerce; that since the peace, they have sunk eight millions of their debt, and have still a principal to sink the capital entirely, that which no other country, whatever, thinks of, and that after that is once accomplished, America will be one of the most free and unembarrassed nations in the universe. To give you an idea of the very favourable opinions of the Hollanders, an American gentleman had purchased a number of continental certificates, at twelve per cent, with which he went to Holland, not expecting to make any thing by them; but when he arrived there, he found the inhabitants so well disposed towards the Americans, and having so good an opinion of our property, that he sold his certificates at 60 per cent. to the amount of £. 150,000 sterling. This you may depend upon as fact, for I have it from the best authority.'

---

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

We have the following particulars of the late unhappy accident at New Orleans, by the schooner Governor Miro: On Good Friday, the 21st of March last, at half after one, P. M. a dreadful fire broke out at the treasurer's of New-Orleans, so violent, that notwithstanding all the pains, and good disposition taken by the Governor and intendant, it was impossible to stop the progress of it. The wind being very high and variable, the fire caught in several parts of the town almost at the same time; so that in the space of 4 or 5 hours seven-eighths of the town were consumed; and the rapidity of the fire prevented almost every citizen from saving their merchandize and other effects; and upon a calculation made after the fire, it appeared that the loss amounted to about 6 or 7 millions of dollars. It is presumed, that from the representation made by the governor and intendant of Louisiana, of the calamitous situation of the inhabitants there, to His Catholic Majesty, that his liberality and piety will extend so far as to give his subjects such relief as will tend to the re-establishment of that colony in a short time. A great proof of the good intentions of that Government appears by a late reimbursment of property confiscated in an illicit trade, to the amount of between 70 and 80 thousand dollars, without waiting the King's pleasure, so well assured were they of that indulgence being granted to them by their King—and this idea was first suggested by Don Manuel Serano, the intendant assessor.

---

NEW-HAVEN, June 5.

*By the Brig Betsey, Capt. Foster, arrived at Boston, May 23d, in four day from Halifax.*

PARIS, March 14.

They are this year to hasten the works at Cherbourg; before June they will be able to sink four new cones; those which have suffered will be repaired before that time.

The dykes or moles are only ſunk nine feet inſtead of fifteen or twenty, which they were reported to be. We hope this grand work will be entirely finiſhed before the expiration of the four years they have allotted for them to be brought to perfection.

Some no leſs important works are ordered at Breſt; they are going to finiſh the fortifications, which are wanting on the land ſide, which is the only weak part of Breſt.

---

AT a Convention of Lay Delegates, by appointment from the ſeveral Epiſcopal Churches or Societies in the State of Connecticu, holden at Wallingford, on Wedneſday, the 7th day of May, Anno Domini 1788, for the purpoſe of ratifying or amending the doings of a former Convention, holden at Waterbury, on the 13th of February A no Domini 1788; and o taking n o conſideration the expediency of founding an epiſcopal academy in this ſtate;

JOHN WELTON, Eſq. Preſident,
SAMUEL WOODRUFF, Eſq. Sec'ry

*VOTED*, That the Secretary call upon the ſeveral Delegates preſent, to render in their names, and the names of the ſeveral churches or ſocieties which they repreſent.

Voted; That the doings of a convention of Lay Delegates, from the Epiſcopal churches and ſocieties in this State, holden at Waterbury, on Wedneſday the 13th day of February, Anno Dommini 1788, be ratified and confirmed; And that it be recommended to the ſeveral Epiſcopal Societies in this State, to raiſe by voluntary contribution, or otherwiſe, a ſum of money, equal to the product of a tax of one half-penny on the pound, levied on the polls and rateable eſtates belonging to ſaid reſpective ſocieties, a an annual ſalary for the Right Reverend Doctor SAMUEL SEABURY, Biſhop of Connecticut; And that the amount of the liſt of each epiſcopal Society according to the rate book delivered to the Collector of ſaid ſociet be he ſtandard whereby o dete mine the proportions of ſaid ſalary, which ſaid ſociety ought to raiſe; And that one fourth part of ſaid ſums ſo raiſed be paid to ſaid Biſhop quarterly, and that the firſt payment thereof be made on the 13th day of May inſtant.

Voted; That it be moſt earneſtly recommended by this convention to ſaid epiſcopal ſocieties, that, (inſtead of two years) the aforeſaid grant or contribution be made and continued each and every year, to the right reverend Doctor Samuel Seabury, ſo long as he ſhall preſide over the epiſcopal churches in this ſtate as their biſhop.

Voted; That Meſſieurs Samuel Neſbit, Ralph Isaacs, Jonathan Ingerſoll, Elias Shipman, Iſaac Beers, and Samuel Woodruff Eſquires, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee, by the name of The Standing Committee of the Epiſcopal Societies in Connecticut, to carry into effect the aforeſaid doings of this convention, with power, if they judge proper, to call another convention at any future period.

Voted; That Mr. Amaſa Caſe for the county of Hartford, Mr. William Stewart for the county of New London, Mr. Jonathan Bulkley for the county of Fairfield, Mr. Evan Maloone for the county of Windham, Mr. Ebenezer Marſh for the county of Litchfield, Doctor John Oſborn for the county of Middleſex, and Mr. John Mann for the county of Tolland, be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee or the counties to which they reſpectively belong, to make report of the doings of this convention, to the ſeveral epiſcopal ſocieties in ſaid reſpective counties, and to receive and tranſmit to ſaid Standing Committee the doings of ſaid ſocieties there in.

Voted; That in the opinion of this convention it is expedient and neceſſary to inſtitute and eſtabliſh an academy in this ſtate, and that the ſame ought to be on ſuch a liberal baſis as that ſtudents of every Chriſtian denomination may be thereinto admitted.

Voted; That the Right Reverend the Biſhop of Connecticut, The Hon. William Samuel Johnſon, eſq. Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, Jonathan Ingerſoll, eſq Rev. Abraham Jarvis, John Welton, eſq. Rev. Richard Mansfield, Mr. William Stewart, Rev. Bela Hubbard, Thomas Belding, eſq Mr. Samuel Cook, jun. and Mr. Evan Malbone be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to form a conſtitution for ſaid academy, according to the principles expreſſed in the preceding vote.—To open and ſolicit ſubſcriptions, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum neceſſary for erecting a building or buildings, for the accommodation or reſidence of the officers and ſtudents of ſaid academy, to be paid at ſuch time as a ſum adequate to the above purpoſe ſhall be ſubſcribed; and to determine on the place where the ſame ſhall be erected.

Voted; That ſaid committee aſſemble on ſaid buſineſs at Newhaven on the third Thurſday of October next.

Voted: That a record of the doings of this and ſaid former convention, and alſo o the doings of ſaid ſeveral committees, be made in a book by the ſecretary pro tempore.

Voted; That the thanks of this convention be given to the Preſident for his ſervices, and for the candour with which he has conducted the buſineſs of his office.

Voted; That the Standing Committee be directed to publiſh, in the ſeveral newſpapers in this ſtate, the doings of this convention.

Voted; That this convention be adjourned without day.

By order of the Preſident,
Teſt SAMUEL WOODRUFF, Secr'y.

(The printers of newſpapers in this ſtate are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing.)

---

At the annual meeting of this city on Tueſday laſt, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year enſuing:

ALDERMEN, Samuel Biſhop, Thomas Howell, David Auſtin, and Timothy Jones, Eſquires.

*Common Council Men*, Henry Daggett, Elias Shipman, Mark Leavenworth, Pierpont Edwards, Thaddeus Beecher, James Hillhouſe, Elijah Auſtin, Jonathan Ingerſoll, Iſaac Beers and William Lyon, Eſquires.

*Sheriffs*, Captain John R. Throop, and Captain Peter Woodward.

*City Clerk*, Mr. J. Meigs.

---

Extract of a letter from Georgia, dated May 6.

"We are aking meaſures for an accommodation with the Indians. Experience teaches us that we ſhall loſe all and gain nothing, if we go on at this rate. It is expected that a treaty will ſhortly be holden; and we are, in general, moſt devoutly wiſhing for peace."

Mr. Burke, in the courſe of his pathetic ſpeech in the charge againſt Mr. Haſtings, reſpecting Bonbo Bobat Sing, who was admitted into high office becauſe he was *thought* to be a clever man, made the following obſervation:

"My Lords, let me for a moment quit my delegated character and ſpeak entirely from my perſonal feelings and conviction. I am known to have had much experience of men and manners, in active life, and amidſt occupations the moſt various! From that experience I now proteſt I never knew a man who was bad, fit for ſervice that was good! There is always ſome diſqualifying ingredient mixing and ſpoiling the compound. The man ſeems paralytic on that ſide! His muſcles there have loſt their very tone and character. In ſhort, the accompliſhment of any thing good, is a phyſical impoſſibility for ſuch a man There is decripitude as well as diſtortion, he *could* not if he would, is not more certain, than that he *would* not if he could."

Amongſt the variety of evidence laid before Mr. Pitt, on the African ſlave trade, are a number of newſpapers printed in the different iſlands, from the advertiſements of which, may be collected a tolerable idea of the uſage received by negroes in captivity. This will appear from the following extracts.

"Ran away, a negro fellow, who aſſumes the name of Scipio, cropped of one ear, &c.

"Ran away, a negro wench, aged 18, whaled very much with the whip.

"Ran away a negro fellow named Pompey, marked deeply with a neck yoke which he had lately worn, whaled with the whip, and branded on the ſhoulder with W. L. the initials of his owner's name."

☞ The members of the ſociety of *Cincinnati* are noticed, that for particular reaſons, their anniverſary meeting will be holden at Hartford, on Thurſday, the third day of July next, inſtead of the 4th, which happens on Friday.—The exhibitions expected on that day, it is preſumed, will be pleaſing and entertaining. Thoſe gentlemen who have not yet received their diplomas, will, at this meeting, have an opportunity of being gratified.

By order, *J. Trumbull, Secr'y.*

Simeon Baldwin, Eſq. is appointed to pronounce an oration in this city on the next anniverſary of American Independence.

## LONDON.

Mar. 21. An order is come from Peterſburgh, to purchaſe all the old Eaſt-India ſhips which are put up for ſale; they are to be converted into men of war, for the ſervice of the Empreſs, as thoſe ſhips are better built, and more fit for the ſervice, than any they have in Ruſſia.

March 30. The court of Peterſburgh have received diſpatches from the army of prince Potemkin, poſted at Elizabeth-Grod, dated the 7th of February. They ſtate that on the 27th of October, the troops of Kabandie, conſiſting of 2000 men armed in coats of mail, 3000 ordinary ſoldiers with their commander M'ſart, and 40 princes of the country, marched againſt the people of Cuban. They firſt reduced the inhabitants of Bahechegſk, conſiſting of 2000 families, and obliged them to give hoſtages for their future friendſhip! After that they had marched towards the river Urſep, and reduced 800 inhabitants of the Montegrine Tartars, obliging them alſo to give hoſtages, proceeding further they reduced 3500 more Tartar inhabitants, obliging them not only to give hoſtages and ſwear allegiance, but alſo to ſwear to defend the Ruſſian Empire againſt their enemies.

By the laſt accounts from Conſtantinople, it appears that above 200 Ruſſian priſoners died of the plague lately; but their fate, it is ſaid, was owing to the treatment of their ſurgeons, who attempted to obviate the dreadful diſorder by inoculation, which only rendered it more deſtructive. The ſuite of Tippoo Saib's ambaſſador, which conſiſted of 300 men, is now reduced to 70.

---

Capt. PRATT, of Hartford, lately returned from the OHIO, has preſented to the *Muſæum* of YALE-COLLEGE, as Indian curioſities, a rich and elegant *Belt of Wampum*, of the Senecas: a pair of *Indian Garters*, made of Buffalows hair, wrought with wampum and other decorations: and an Indian *Vaſe* or *Cup*, made with a mixture of clay and ſhells, dug up at Muſkingum, and doubtleſs of an antiquity before the acceſſion of the Europeans to America; and alſo ſundry petrefactions. If any gentlemen in their travels would collect the curioſities of *Art* and *Natural Hiſtory* which fall in their way, and tranſmit them to the ſeveral muſeums of the colleges and other philoſophical ſocieties, they would be very gratefully received, and furniſh matter for the contemplation of the republic of letters, and for uſeful deductions in natural ſcience.

## A PRAYER FOR INDIFFERENCE.

By Mrs. Greville.

OFT I've imp'or'd the gods in vain,
And pray'd till I've been weary;
For once I'll try my wiſh to gain
Of Oberon the fairy.

Sweet airy being, wanton ſprite,
That lurk'ſt in woods unſeen,
And oft by Cynthia's ſilver light
Tripp'ſt gaily o'er the green;

If e'er thy pitying heart was mov'd,
As antient ſtories tell,
And for th' Athenian maid who lov'd,
Thou ſought'ſt a wond'rous ſpell;

Oh! deign once more t' exert thy power;
Haply ſome herb or tree,
Sov'reign as juice of weſtern flower,
Conceals a balm for me.

I aſk no kind return of love,
No tempting charm to pleaſe:
Far from the heart thoſe gifts remove,
That ſighs for peace and eaſe.

Nor peace nor eaſe the heart can know,
Which, like the needle true,
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,
But, turning, trembles too.

Far as diſtreſs the ſoul can wound,
'Tis pain in each degree:
'Tis bliſs but to a certain bound;
Beyond, is agony.

Take then this treacherous ſenſe of mine,
Which dooms me ſtill to ſmart;
Which pleaſure can to pain refine,
To pain new pangs impart.

Oh! haſte to ſhed the ſacred balm!
My ſhatter'd nerves new ſtring;
And for my gueſt, ſerenely calm,
The nymph Indifference bring.

At her approach, ſee Hope, ſee Fear,
See Expectation fly;
And diſappointment in the rear,
That blaſts the promis'd joy.

The tear which pity taught to flow,
The eye ſhall then diſown;
The heart that melts for others' woe,
Shall then ſcarce feel its own.

The wounds which now each moment bleed;
Each moment then ſhall cloſe,
And tranquil days ſhall ſtill ſucceed
To nights of calm repoſe.

O fairy elf! but grant me this,
This one kind comfort ſend;
And ſo may never fading bliſs
Thy flowery paths attend!

So may the glow-worm's glimm'ring light
Thy tiny footſteps lead
To ſome new region of delight,
Unknown to mortal tread.

And be thy acorn goblet fill'd
With heaven's ambroſial dew;
From ſweeteſt freſheſt flowers diſtill'd,
That ſhed freſh ſweets for you.

And what of life remains for me,
I'll paſs in ſober eaſe;
Half-pleaſed, contented will I be,
Content but half to pleaſe.

---

## HINTS to MANUFACTURERS.

*To thoſe who manufacture cloth in their Families for their own uſe.*

A Lady in this city a few weeks paſt had the materials for a piece of cloth ready for the loom except a ſmall part of the weft or filling. She had heard that the French people in ſome parts practiſed picking to pieces and ſpinning old Baize and other looſe woollen cloths. The experiment was firſt tried on ſome old rags of green and red Baize ſhe had in the houſe, and finding that ſhe could procure a quantity of yarn from thoſe materials as eaſy or eaſier than from the fleece, her ſtock was increaſed by applying to a Taylor in the neighbourhood for a quantity of thoſe ſmall bits of new baize which are thrown away as too ſmall to be of any uſe. Theſe ſhe found could be worked with equal eaſe. The cloth was made and her daughter now has a neat and ſubſtantial garment made from materials generally eſteemed worth nothing.

Quere. Are not thoſe old rags worth as much as ſo much ready dyed wool.

---

## MEDICAL CASE.

A GENTLEMAN who had long been complaining and complaining, and ailing and ailing, and who had taken all the medicines in and out of the diſpenſatory, at length applied to the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe. The Doctor ſoon perceived the nature of his caſe, and told him that he was in poſſeſſion of a ſecret which was infallible for his diſtemper; but that unluckily it was at that time in the hands of Dr. Pitcairne, at Edinburgh, to whom he would write to apply it in favour of the patient, if he himſelf thought it worth while to go ſo far in queſt of it. The patient readily undertook the journey, and travelled to Edinburgh (320 miles) but when he arrived here, he had the mortification to find, that juſt before Dr. Radcliff's letter reached Edinburgh, Dr. Pitcairne had ſent the medicine to Dr. Muſgrave of Exeter. The The patient, however, had reſolution enough, on Dr. Pitcairne's advice, to go acroſs the country to Exeter, in further purſuit of it; but as ill luck would have it, Dr. Muſgrave told him, that he had but a few days before tranſmitted it back to Dr. Radcliffe, in London, where the patient naturally returned, to take the benefit of it at home. He could not help laughing with the doctor at the tour he had taken, and his ſtrange diſappointments. I went after the medicine, ſaid the patient, to no purpoſe; and yet I cannot tell how it happens, but I am much better than when I ſet out. I know it, cries the Doctor, I know it. You have got the medicine. The journey was the ſecret. And do but live *temperately*, and keep in motion you will have no occaſion for any phyſic in the world.

## ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman who had been left out of the Hon. U. H. of this ſtate, meeting with an acquaintance who had been for ſome time confined for debt, told him he was very glad to ſee him out again.—And I am glad, replied the other to ſee you *out again*.